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**MIDDLE EAST &
NORTH AFRICA**

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT, STUDENTS DISCUSS COMMISSION VISIT TO HOSTAGES

LD040515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0435 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a telephone report from the spokesman of the public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, the president and four members of the Revolution Council met with three of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy at 1800 yesterday. The meeting was held in the office of the prime minister [as heard] and lasted for 2 hours. In the meeting they discussed and exchanged views regarding the matter of the possible visit to the spy hostages by the investigation commission. At this meeting various plans were suggested, none of which were accepted. It was agreed that the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy should announce their final decision to the Foreign Ministry by 1000 this morning.

Revolution Council Approval of Meeting

LD031716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the international commission of inquiry into the crimes of the traitorous Mohammad Reza and of America announced: The members of commission this morning went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and for 1 hour they met and conferred with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the meeting, the minister of foreign affairs informed members of the commission that the Revolution Council has unanimously approved a meeting between the commission members and the American hostages in the den of espionage.

The members of the commission have also asked the government and the Iranian authorities to submit documents on the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi before next Saturday. The commission asked the syndicate of writers and newspaper reports to submit to the commission any documents they have on the violations by the former regime of press regulations they should submit them to this commission.

Commission's Announcement on Visit

NC031234 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 3 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 3 (AFP)--The Iranian Revolutionary Council has voted unanimously to allow the visiting United Nations inquiry commission to meet the American Embassy hostages, the commission announced today.

A spokesman said that measures have also been taken for the five-man UN team to be given by tomorrow night all documents that the Iranian authorities plan to hand over. He did not specify when the Revolutionary Council gave the go-ahead for the embassy visit.

Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said yesterday that the commission still had work to do here which included studying Central Bank documents about alleged embezzlements by the ex-shah.

The five jurists earlier today had talks with Mr. Qotbzadeh lasting one hour.

AFP: Students Agree to Visit

NC040950 Paris AFP in English 0944 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 4 (AFP)--The Islamic militants occupying the American Embassy here said today that they will let the United Nations inquiry commission visit the 50 embassy hostages, the Iranian PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

The five UN jurists would be allowed to meet the hostages if they simply wanted to verify that they were in good health, the militants were quoted as saying.

But PARS said they added: "We will not agree to letting them see them for other reasons."

3 March Revolution Council Meeting

LD032229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tonight various national problems were discussed in a joint session of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers. According to a PARS report, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti told reporters at the end of the session:

Various economic and industrial problems of the country were discussed in tonight's session and it was decided that we should prepare a definite project during the coming month in order to clearly define general policies regarding the economy and industry and to carry out crash programs.

Concerning the discussion of problems connected with the customs and the goods which are amassed in the Customs Department or the Revolution Council, Dr Beheshti said:

We have approved the law pertaining to this and representatives have also been appointed. The representative of the reconstruction crusade has been appointed and the representatives of the prosecutor and the foundation of the oppressed were also to be appointed today. The representative of the housing foundation will also be appointed tomorrow. All the goods will be released from the customs under the supervision of these four persons according to the regulations which have been approved. Those goods which are needed by the reconstruction crusade and the foundation of the oppressed and the housing foundation will be used and the remaining goods will be sold and the proceeds used for government expenditure.

In reply to the question: As the plan for holding the elections to the Majles in two stages, which was approved by the Revolution Council, met with the opposition of various groups, why did the Revolution Council decide to leave the plan as it is? Dr Beheshti said:

There is no possibility of this being discussed. Again there were logical reasons for this and the Revolution Council set out these reasons. They could have been discussed in free gatherings and discussions. In any case, due to its belief in freedom of thought the Revolution Council studied the reasons submitted by these groups, but once again it came to the conclusion that in order that the legislative Majles may be representative of the majority of the nation the plan for holding the elections in two stages would be better and more useful.

In answer to the question: Some groups have demanded to have television debates with some members of the Revolution Council concerning the plan to hold the elections in two stages, has this request been accepted by the revolution council? Dr Beheshti said:

These groups can write to the office of the Revolution Council and the council will try to do this. It should be so, because the aim is that the views and problems of the administrators of the country should be discussed with the nation itself and with various groups and this is the best way.

At the end of tonight's session, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani, in reply to the question: How has the work of the commission of inquiry been so far? said: the work of this commission will have a clear and satisfactory outcome. It is part of the program of this commission to obtain testimony from the hostages [keh az geroganha shahadat begirand]. These people were spies and they have agreed to testify. If it is promised to obtain their testimony, on the whole, perhaps it may be agreed to arrange a meeting with the hostages. Concerning the time of the meeting Mr Rafsanjani said: The meeting will not be too far off [dir nakhahad bud].

At the end of tonight's session, in reply to a reporter's question: What are your views concerning the elections being held in two stages? Qotbzadeh said: I have already announced my views. I have said that I agreed with the elections being held in one stage.

Ayatollah Mosavi Ardabili, in reply to the question: , As revolutionary prosecutor general, what are your views concerning the freedom of various groups? said: I expressed my views in the sermon at the Friday congregational prayers and I have said that freedom of expression, pen and thought and the freedom of assembly should be guaranteed so far as they are set out in the constitution and so far as they are in keeping with Islamic standards. Without doubt they should exist. This is an Islamic, legal and national issue. I have told the gentlemen that in the same way that other people should not attack them and should not disrupt their gatherings, they should not say things which are not true, either, they should organize healthy gatherings and defend their legitimate rights by disseminating their ideas, ideology and social standpoints.

At the end of tonight's session, Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, another member of the Revolution Council and supervisor of the Ministry of Interior, speaking about the plan for holding the elections in two stages and the possibility of it being discussed again in the Revolution Council, said: In collective issues personal views are of no importance. I do not hesitate to say that right from the start I have favored the holding of the elections in two stages. My opinion was that the opinion of the majority of the people should be considered. The view of the council will not be changed, because there is no reason why the council should discuss this matter every day.

In reply to the question: As a member of the Council of Guardians do you see any contradiction between the constitution and the plan for holding the elections in two stages, and what is the view of the imam concerning the plan regarding the absolute majority? he said: I do not see any contradiction, because no reference is made to this matter in the constitution and a legislative body can pass judgement on it. As usual the imam, according to his usual custom, will not express an opinion on such issues, either.

Student Interview

DW031415 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Mar 80 pp 138-139 DW

[Undated interview by Iranian journalist Mustafa Danes with unidentified occupier of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] Question: Reports are being disseminated in the West that the hostages will be released soon. Is that right?

Occupier: The policy of Carter and the ruling people in America consists of keeping public opinion in America under control. That is supposed to avoid having the Americans concentrate on the crimes of the shah and on his extradition. Depending on the concept, the American Government uses a particular problem as a propaganda means. Sometimes there is talk of alleged hostages, sometimes it is stated that we students are communists and not Muslims. We are suspected of manipulating public opinion.

Question: Once again: Will the Americans who are being held be released soon?

Occupier: We and our people have said over and over again that a release is out. First Mohammad Reza (the shah) the one who committed so many crimes, must be extradited to Iran together with his property which has been removed from the country. After these prerequisites we will release the hostages, as Ayatollah Khomeyni says, instead of making them face trial.

Question: Who will make the final decision on the release, you or Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Occupier: That decision will be made by the Iranian people, in fact by the one who announces the demands, the needs and the will of our people, in other words, by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Question: The new state president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bani-Sadr, was from the very beginning opposed to the taking of hostages. Can that change your claim?

Occupier: Our aim is the extradition of the shah and of his property abroad. Only under that prerequisite we will release the hostages. Otherwise nothing will change.

Question: Does Ayatollah Khomeyni agree with your opinion?

Occupier: In his statements and announcements Ayatollah Khomeyni has repeatedly stressed this line of solution. He believes that the hostages will be released when the shah and his foreign property have been extradited.

Question: Recently an international commission was set up to investigate the crimes of the shah and possibly also the policy pursued by America in Iran. Do you recognize the commission?

Occupier: We have not formed an opinion about the authority of this commission. Its activity and its decision will show whether it will be in a position to sincerely fulfill its tasks or not.

Question: And what is being sincere?

Occupier: If the commission accepts that the former shah, the servant of the United States, has committed many crimes under the protection of the ruling people of America, and if it will condemn the ruling people of America and confirm the extradition of the shah and his property so that we will release the hostages, it will be clear that it has fulfilled its task correctly.

In this case its opinion will be in accordance with the opinion of our people. In the other case it would have done an unnecessary job.

Question: So if the commission condemns the shah merely for being a despot and for having murdered 10,000 patriots, it would not speed up the release of the hostages?

Occupier: No. The activity of the commission has nothing to do with the release of the hostages.

Question: You have named as a prerequisite for the release of the hostages the extradition of the shah and his property. Can you hold fast to that maximum demand?

Occupier: We cannot abandon that aim, otherwise we would be punished by the people. The Iranian people have set that target. We here are nothing but the representatives of the people who follow their demands.

Question: You are being charged in the West with exposing the hostages to physical and psychological torture.

Occupier: These are rumors of the ruling people in America. The movement of the Muslim students in the American Embassy is not a terror organization. We have done nothing but hold these spies in the name of the people. Our people do not permit us to torture the hostages or oppress them psychologically. The letters written by the hostages to their relatives, the films that have been made here and the reports of the surprise visitors demonstrate that we are treating the hostages very well.

Question: Could some hostages be prepared to make statements in court against the shah and the American policy in Iran?

Occupier: Some of the spies are very skillful. They are in a position to carry out a many activities. They speak Persian very well, for example, they know very much about Islam and they have good information about the crimes of the shah. They have confirmed in letters to their relatives in America that the shah was a criminal. They admit that the embassy in fact was a center of espionage and conspiracy.

Many of the hostages do not believe in the human rights of Carter and his Christian mission. They are prepared in the future court proceedings to state their opinion about the shah and the American Government.

Question: Do the occupiers of the embassy belong to a particular political organization?

Occupier: If we belonged to a particular political organization we would have been isolated very quickly. Since we do not belong to a particular group and since we just follow the line of Ayatollah Khomeini, we have the support of the whole people. The people will support us only as long as we do not belong to a particular organization.

QOTBZADEH LEAVES DECISION ON 'REFUGEE' UP TO IMAM, COUNCIL

LD040453 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0338 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The central news bureau and PARS report: Foreign Minister Sadeq, Qotbzadeh has left the decision on handing over to the revolution public prosecutor one or all of the Americans who are staying in the Islamic Republic of Iran Foreign Ministry up to the imam and the Revolution Council.

The text of the Iranian foreign minister's letter of reply to 'Ali Qoddusi's message of yesterday regarding the handover of Victor Tomseth for questioning in connection with the revelation statement of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and his relation with the Forqan group is as follows:

Respectfully, it is announced that:

1. The three Americans in this ministry were accepted as refugees at the time of the government of Engineer Bazargan. This acceptance was approved by the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran and some of the exalted ulema. The matter was also reported to the imam of the nation at the same time.
2. Some time ago the students stationed in the U.S. espionage den wrote a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoning one of the three aforementioned persons. This letter was broadcast by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran before it reached the Foreign Ministry. The reply to this letter was presented to the imam of the nation in an open letter by the same means.
3. Last time, on behalf of the revolution public prosecutor, one of the brothers came to question Mr Victor Tomseth and we provided an interpreter with facilities for the questioning.
4. At present if the Revolution Court intends to summon one or all of the individuals at this place, it must make a direct request through the Islamic Revolution Council because both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Revolution Court are performing their duties under the supervision of the Revolution Council. Regarding the fate of the three Americans in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the decision rests first with the imam of the nation; in case there is no clear decision by the imam of the nation, the Revolution Council will make a decision on this matter.

[Signed] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

BANI-SADR COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES IN STERN INTERVIEW

LD031624 Hamburg DPA in German 1502 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Iranian President Bani-Sadr is continuing his hard course of confrontation with the militant student occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. In an interview with STERN magazine, prereleased to DPA, Bani-Sadr says: "It's over with the students in any case. They don't decide anything! it's their business to obey."

The president, who recently accused the occupiers of preempting government decisions, indirectly threatened to use the means of power at his disposal in any dispute with the students. "Since the constitution came into force with the election of the president, I represent the sovereignty of this people and I know how to use my power. Moreover, I am head of the Armed Forces and I can use them."

The president showed his determination not to leave the fate of the hostages held in the embassy for 121 days in the hands of the occupiers, but to take it into his own hands. "Up to now the government has not wanted to take over the hostages. I am not supposed to be responsible for the hostages. But when the conditions for the extradition of the shah have been fulfilled, the government will take them into its (?charge) and that is then its responsibility."

Bani-Sadr evaded questions regarding conditions or a time of the release. Asked about the role of the UN commission which has been sent to Tehran, the president said that its work had nothing to do with the release of the hostages, but could change the climate. "And with a different climate one can do different things."

Bani-Sadr Denial of AP Report

LD040545 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, has denied part of his interview quoted by AP in Hamburg from the German magazine STERN. The AP reported from Hamburg that Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of Iran, in an interview with the German magazine STERN, had said: The students occupying the embassy are not the decisionmakers regarding the fate of the hostages. STERN quoted Bani-Sadr as saying that if a decision is made to free the hostages, the students can not stand against all the people. The students are not the decisionmakers and should only obey.

Our country's president, in a private interview with a PARS reporter, declared that this statement was totally untrue and added: I have said that if a decision is going to be made about the hostages, it will be made after all the people announce their agreement; the students are not separate from or against the people.

Bani-Sadr DER SPIEGEL Interview

DW031333 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Mar 80 pp 134-135 DW

[Iranian journalist Dr Mostafa Danesh undated interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Tehran "on behalf of DER SPIEGEL"]

[Text] Question: Mr President, you were elected by the Iranian people with a vast majority 5 weeks ago. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic, however, vests only limited authority in you. Does this not bother you?

Bani-Sadr: In normal times it is the most important task of the president to coordinate, and within the framework of this coordination he does have authority. In times of crisis his task crosses these boundaries. His task consists of protecting the country against harsh convulsions, a task he can live up to only if he enjoys the confidence of the people. Some of the tasks of the president emerge from his direct relationship with the people. Naturally, this exerts influence on the second task of the president: his duty within the framework of law to create harmony and coordination. The authority and the levels of action of the president thereby are extended.

Question: But under the new constitution the velayet-e faqih DER SPIEGEL footnote: "The theologian exercising rule," meaning at present Khomeyni who, under the constitution, exercises strong veto and control rights over the state, the Parliament, the judiciary and the Armed Forces] may at any time depose the president on the basis of "considerations of the interests of the nation," as the constitution says verbatim. Does this not paralyze the president's political activities?

Bani-Sadr: Such a possibility has not been envisaged in our basic law. This is related to what I said a while ago. If the president enjoys the confidence of the general public, the Faqih will not go to the trouble, having no reason to do so. The Faqih is a just man. But if a president is corrupt and acts badly, no faqih will be needed to punish him. This will emanate from the people.

Question: After the taking of hostages in the U.S. Embassy you resigned as foreign minister. Did differences of opinion exist between yourself and revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Bani-Sadr: At the time it was I personally who applied for the meeting of the world Security Council. Ayatollah Khomeyni advocated the view that considering my running for the office of president, my appearance in the world Security Council would be unfavorable if I failed to prevail there with my viewpoint. Being the applicant, however, I could not prohibit myself from participating. Thus it was appropriate to resign so that somebody else would cancel Iran's participation in the meeting.

Question: But is there not the danger that as a result of such differences of opinion with Ayatollah Khomeyni in the future you will be forced to resign?

Bani-Sadr: I said before that there are no differences of opinion.

Question: After your election to the office of president you conditionally advocated the release of the American hostages. What are these conditions?

Bani-Sadr: I did not advocate it conditionally. It is quite simple. The Americans say we are holding the hostages in violation of the provisions of the Vienna convention. We say: Yes, this is true. The embassy occupiers have violated the convention. I was against the taking of the hostages from the outset. On the other hand, I have been one of the harshest opponents of U.S. hegemony in Iran. The basis of that intrusion must be eliminated as quickly as possible in order to solve the hostage problem.

Question: What do you mean by U.S. hegemony?

Bani-Sadr: The Americans built ailing industrial installations in the country. They are not delivering any spare parts now. They are bringing pressure to bear on other countries not to deliver any spare parts to us. We felt this just recently during the Khuzestan flood too. We informed the Italian Government that the rescue of the flood victims makes the immediate delivery of spare parts for helicopters necessary. We have not even gotten an answer to this day. I cannot but most sharply criticize such an attitude.

Question: Hence, you are dependent on foreign countries.

Bani-Sadr: We can also live without their spare parts, and we did rescue those affected. This is not the problem. But how should we understand the fact that the Americans and Europeans keep talking about humaneness toward the hostages while deserting our compatriots in a flood disaster? So they are bound to lie. What matters is not at all the value of man. The hostages are used as a means of propaganda against our revolution. The conditions for the release of the hostages are known. If the United States fulfills these conditions we shall release them.

Question: What is the task of the commission for the investigation into the crimes of the shah set up by the United Nations?

Bani-Sadr: The commission is coming to investigate the crimes, the treason the shah committed and what his dependence on the United States was like. I heard that Mr Carter said in the U.S. Congress that the United States is not prepared to criticize its old policy in Iran and condemn it. What good does such a commission then do anyway? If he does not accept this he will have created a new situation. In this new situation we, too, would have to take our measures.

[Question] Amir Abbas Hoveyda, for many years the prime minister of the shah, was put on trial in April by a Revolutionary Court and convicted and executed after a short trial. Why? Would it not have been more appropriate for the sake or ascertaining the truth to use him as king's evidence against the shah and to summon him for testimony before the international commission, for example?

Bani-Sadr: Yes, at the time I was against such trial methods. His trial was supposed to become an international trial. The trial against a man who for 13 years committed crimes day and night should not last for only a few hours. He was a criminal, and actually no trial was needed to prove his crimes. On the other hand, to make the profound dimension of the crime and treason of the old regime plain to the Iranian people and to the world public, it would have been necessary to conduct this trial for at least a year. It would have had to become a scenery of information about the period of oppression and of the misfortune of mankind.

Apart from that, ample records exist for the commission. The country in its present state of poverty and the graveyards of the martyrs are documents beyond any doubt. Besides, there are enough pieces of written evidence.

Question: Ayatollah Khomeyni and the students in the U.S. Embassy stick to their maximum demand: Release of the hostages only after the extradition of the shah and the return of his foreign assets. What will happen if the commission condemns the shah as a despot and murderer and also condemns U.S. intrusion but this is not enough for either the ayatollah or the embassy occupiers or the Revolutionary Council?

Bani-Sadr: Any solution to the problem in any case must be a solution acceptable to Ayatollah Khomeyni. Nor will I raise any condition that is not acceptable to the Revolutionary Council. A solution must be supported by all of us. I shall act accordingly.

Question: Who, then, makes the final decision on the release of the hostages?

Bani-Sadr: The final decision will be made by the people and by Ayatollah Khomeyni. This is quite simple. An individual has committed many crimes in this country. The people now want to convict him, meaning to put him on trial. What do the Americans and Europeans want? Anyone advocating human rights must know that the shah murdered tens of thousands of people, not to mention many other crimes. This is a just demand. If you disagree with this demand, how can you expect us to release the hostages?

Question: One of Iran's essential difficulties lies in the inadequate food supply. What do you propose to do to insure the supply?

Bani-Sadr: At the moment we are concerned with this problem. There is a lack of meat, bread, wheat, fodder and many other things. On the one hand, these shortcomings must be eliminated through changes in the ownership conditions for land. We hope to have this problem solved in the next few days. On the other hand, it is necessary to take economic measures. What matters is to insure the water supply, procure good seeds, to disinfect these seeds properly...

Question: ...And the underdeveloped agriculture is supposed to manage that?

Bani-Sadr: There is a list with 16 difficult problems for agriculture. We will solve these difficulties. If we disinfect the seeds, for example, agricultural production can be increased by one third. This would insure the domestic supply of agricultural products.

Question: But the peasants, most of whom are poor, just cannot pay for the costly irrigation facilities out of their own pockets. Who will finance such projects? The state, the cooperatives?

Bani-Sadr: The government will be in charge only of the large-scale irrigation facilities such as the dike and coast protection. The irrigation channels in the regions and the drilling will be organized by the hamlet councils with the financial support of the government.

Question: Just recently Ayatollah Khomeyni ceded to you the supreme command of the Armed Forces. What changes are you planning in the army?

Bani-Sadr: What will be changed above all is the organization so that the effectiveness of the army will be insured. The shah regime spread the fairy tale that the Iranian Army is the fifth strongest army in the world, just to purchase huge quantities of costly arms...

Question: Is that not right?

Bani-Sadr: The new leadership must be in a position to turn the whole populace into an army for the defense of the country. The professional military are supposed to be the top echelon and primarily defend the borders; seen that way, reorganization is our main task. In this phase we will first of all have to fight the five dependencies of the army: Dependence on the arms branch, dependence of the military budget on oil, the development of tactics and strategy, organization and culture. [sentence as published] The army is supposed to reflect the culture of a nation.

Question: What will happen after the Parliamentary elections and the establishment of a government to the institutions of the revolution--the revolutionary committees, the Revolutionary Guards?

Bani-Sadr: We will not wait for a parliament to be constituted. We have already taken proper measures. It has been agreed to set up common commissions of revolutionaries and of elected persons in order to establish harmony quickly. In the long run, however, the centralization of these institutions is supposed to serve the discontinuation of various decisionmaking centers.

Question: What do you conceive the future of relations between Iran and the West to be like?

Bani-Sadr: We want to be an independent country. The dependencies which still exist are for us the main obstacles and difficulties we must eliminate. In order to eliminate them we are forced to establish new relations. We consider the former relations between the shah regime and Europe, America and Japan not a sound basis, we will not reestablish these relations.

Question: That applies also to the Federal Republic?

Bani-Sadr: I always had in mind a Europe that would be prepared to pursue a policy that would be independent of the superpowers. Then there would be a historical opportunity to now cooperate with it, and that in every respect. But we are not prepared to sacrifice our independence in order to continue economic relations as before under the shah.

Question: The shah was overthrown more than a year ago; what has the Islamic Revolution brought to the country?

Bani-Sadr: The first and most important result is the freedom and dignity of man. In contrast to the old regime, nobody in Iran today feels unfree and not concerned by the fate of his country. Protection of that great achievement is our most important and first task.

I consider the second achievement the fact that the suppressed masses of this country have achieved many opportunities and even more hopes. It is not as it was before when work and drudgery were the share of the populace, while robbery and exploitation was the share of the ruling clique.

Question: What did that cost?

Bani-Sadr: Industry is no longer in the hands of individuals, the banks have been nationalized. The wages of workers have increased. The territory in cities has been nationalized; production of crude oil, which earlier was robbed in an uncontrolled way--which a daily production of 5.6 million barrels--has been cut in half. But despite a 60 percent reduction, our income has remained the same and the oil reserves will last for another generation.

Question: But there are millions of unemployed in Iran.

Bani-Sadr: There are about half a million of them. We have passed a budget in order to curtail unemployment through intensified production in new smaller and bigger units. If this plan is implemented in the next 3 months, one will see that our country has succeeded in solving the unemployment problem without pressure and despotic measures.

At present we are dealing with price policy and with foreign trade. Once the government, in line with the constitution, takes over foreign trade and changes the distribution of goods, we will have prepared the country for splendid economic activities. We hope to start these activities next year.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES SEMINAR OF REVOLUTION GUARDS COMMANDERS

LDO31816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Report on speech by Iranian President Bani-Sadr at seminar of commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Tehran on 3 March--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In his remarks Mr Bani-Sadr stressed: It has never occurred to me in any way whatsoever to surrender to armed groups anywhere in Iran. We should, first, increase our battle readiness with the utmost speed so as to eliminate all signs of plots that have occurred in various parts of the country in the past--with the utmost speed, God willing. To be able to do this we should act in two ways, which we are in the process of doing and which will show its effects gradually everywhere. I hope that you will soon see also in Kordestan that public opinion there is ready to accept the Islamic revolutionary order.

The president went on: The people should be assured that the government is able to protect their security and support them against such groups, and that it is seriously seeking to improve their lot in a fundamental way.

Mr Bani-Sadr said: Our second duty is to be prepared. This is more important in reducing tension than a battle. In order to be successful you should have no weak point whatsoever.

Nothing in society can take the place of explanation. If this were not so God would not swear upon the pen. [reference to a Koranic chapter in which God extols the might of the pen] How can we explain when we see that the means by which we can explain are immediately take out of our hands.

Regarding the television debate last night the president said: Once a number of programs of this kind have taken place the subjective ground which promotes corruption will be eliminated, leaving only the objective ground which promotes corruption, namely poverty, misfortune and corruption which are things we must eliminate.

Mr Bani-Sadr went on: Those four people [not further identified] should have been tried. If I were a judge myself I would have demanded the death sentence for them because these people had engaged in armed rebellion against a government which is supported by an overwhelming majority of the nation. Anywhere in the world they would have been condemned. This is not the issue; the issue is that they should have been tried here, and before that, investigation should have taken place. How can we understand how they were fomenting such acts of corruption inside themselves, without interrogating them? Thus we lost an opportunity. Furthermore, we lost our peace of mind. How can we tell the people that when someone is arrested he will be safe until the judicial authorities clarify his position and that he will be treated like a human being?

AYATOLLAH MAHDAVI-KANI INTERVIEWED BY ETTELA'AT

LDO31433 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 24 Feb 80 p 10, 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani announces: 'The Majles Will Begin Its Work With "Crash" Bills'"]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with an ETTELA'AT correspondent, Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, member of the Guardian Council and the Revolution Council and supervisor of the central headquarters [as published], expounded his views on the Guardian Council's plans, the participation by parties and groups in the elections to the National Consultative Assembly, the trial of Amir-Entezam, the problems of the students following the imam's policy and other state issues.

Your attention is drawn to our correspondent's discussion with Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani:

Question: At what time will the Guardian Council assume responsibility for guarding the constitution, and what arrangements have been made for it to begin to function?

Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani: The Guardian Council will consist of 12 persons (6 of them being religious-law lawyers [foghah] appointed by the imam and 6 judges and jurists whose appointment must be ratified by Parliament).

Until such time as the council is formed, we cannot say what our plans are, but I think that the council will concern itself with the preservation and the guiding of the constitution, which may be defined as exercising supervision over bills before they are submitted to Parliament and reviewed by the deputies, in order to determine whether they diverge from the constitution of Islamic laws. At this time, the Guardian Council may consider the implications of programs and bills scheduled to come up for approval in the first session of the Majles.

At present we need two types of bill: 1) Short-term and crash bills; 2) Long-term bills.

As regards the short-term bills, I must say that the government must deal with them as part of a crash programme in order to get the country going again, and to secure the reforms which are needed, but as for the long-term bills, which deal in part with the reform of laws enacted by the previous regime which contravene Islamic law, these are both anti-Islamic and antipeople, as for example, the criminal law of the Justice Department and also much of the civil law, which underwent changes during the period of the former shah. Many of these laws were inspired by Western countries and ratified on account of the Westernization in our country during the former regime and during the neglect of Islamic matters.

We saw their results in practice under the former regime. We believe that Islamic law must be implemented, having regard to present-day conditions, and to relations subsisting in the world, and that if Islamic law is once again so implemented, taking into account, of course, the conditions in the country, it can guarantee the felicity and welfare of the people. This applies to Justice Department laws, and also to other laws connected with our relations with other countries, which must, of course, be reassessed.

The Guardian Council's Right of Veto

Question: How will the Guardian Council review the laws? Will it rescind laws which go against the constitution by use of the veto, or will you send them back to Parliament for reconsideration, and will the Guardian Council be permitted to amend laws itself?

Answer: Of course, veto is clearly the wrong word here, since we are not saying that the Guardian Council has taken upon itself any right of its own, and that it can veto anything it does not like. No, the duty and responsibility devolving on the Guardian Council is that the laws which run counter to the constitution should not be approved and, since the constitution is one which has been approved by the nation, we shall do nothing which goes against the wishes of the nation. They [presumably the Parliamentary deputies] are the representatives of the nation and we shall say nothing which is contrary to what the nation says. Of course, these are representatives who will have taken an oath to uphold the constitution, and for as long as this constitution remains in force--this constitution desired by the nation--the Guardian Council will not exercise anything in the nature of a veto, but will defend the nation-approved constitution.

Public Amnesty

Question: A year has passed since our country's glorious revolution yet no public amnesty has been announced. Would you perhaps give the reason for this?

Answer: First, as regards the question of an amnesty, this is up to the imam, and it has not been discussed by the Revolution Council.

Students' Disclosures

Question: What are your views on the disclosures by the students following the imam's policy and what is the level of the relationship between them and the Revolution Council?

Answer: The Revolution Council may form a relationship at two levels with the students following the imam's policy:

1. The man [i.e. the students] carried out a revolutionary act and seized the embassy, which was a revolutionary and popular move. In their own words, they discovered a den of espionage, took the enemies hostage, and obtained a quantity of documents.

Up to a point this is praiseworthy act and the Revolution Councils, the Tehran clergy and the Central Komiteh have praised them for this.

2. Can the students following the imam's policy interfere in every matter and every operation; can they exercise absolute authority over state policy and decisionmaking, and even with regard to certain disclosures; and can they even make use of the radio and television organization as they wish?

Dissolution of the Komitehs

Question: The president of the republic has announced that the Komitehs must be dissolved. Of course, in the case of the guards he has said that when they have undergone advanced training they can join the army. However, as regards the Komitehs, the intention to dissolve them is being discussed. What are your views on this?

Answer: Since the constitution mentions nothing about Komitehs, something must be done about them in the first session of the Majles. The Komitehs may remain until the Majles is convened.

The Trial of Amir-Entezam and Minachi

Question: Does the Revolution Council have any information, apart from what has already been put out, concerning the accusations against Amir-Entezam and Minachi, and in principle, does the Revolution Council know when Amir-Entezam will go on trial.

Answer: The Revolution Council never interferes directly and officially in judicial affairs; however, the issue in the Justice Department is that Moqaddam-Maraqei is still at large, and the dossier on Amir-Entezam is now complete and his trial will begin in a few days. The accusations against him are those which appear in the disclosures by the students following the imam's policy.

However, concerning Mr Minachi: He is said to have been released on the orders of Mr Bani-Sadr. That is not to say that Mr Bani-Sadr was interfering in judicial matters in doing this. The arrest was basically unlawful, since in the first place it was not ordered by Mr Qodussa, prosecutor-general for the revolution, but by his deputy, who issued the instruction to arrest Minachi before there had been any investigation into the documents forming the students' disclosures.

COMMENTARY STRESSES EFFORTS TO END ANARCHY

GF031620 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 2 Mar 80 GF

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpts] The imperialist, reactionary, dictatorial media have been waging fierce propaganda campaigns against the Islamic Revolution since the establishment of the Islamic Republic in Iran, accusing it of failing to establish law and order and portraying Iran as a jungle where wars, killings, and executions are the norm. The purpose of these campaigns is to distort the image of the Islamic Revolution and arouse the disgust of the oppressed and deprived peoples.

In an interview yesterday with the correspondent of a Saudi magazine, President Bani-Sadr was asked when calm, security, and stability will prevail in Iran? The president answered: We do not want the kind of law and order associated with tyrannical and corrupt regimes. We do not intend to establish this kind of law and order.

We seek the kind of law and order that is based on independence, freedom, and the achievement of the people's aspirations. Such law and order will be harmonious with our revolution.

In other words, contrary to dictatorial regimes, President Bani-Sadr does not favor a law and order system based on stifling the people, tyranny, agentry, and terrorism. He does not believe in the stability and security of regimes at the expense of the people; he believes in and advocates the kind of stability that stems from the people and is based on justice, freedom, and independence. Hence, President Bani-Sadr is trying to establish calm and law and order in the country, to put an end to the centers of the forces that stand outside the law.

On assuming his presidential duties, Bani-Sadr called on all political parties and forces to lay down their arms and sit down and talk. He emphasized that force will be met with force, words will be welcomed by words. Proceeding from this premise, the president invited representatives of the Democratic Party of Kordestan to Tehran a few days ago. He held lengthy talks with them that yielded very positive results. Yesterday he invited the Marxist-Leninist opposition organization, Feda'i-ye Khalq, to Tehran. He talked for 4 and 1/2 hours with its representatives, seeking ways to curb the armed clashes and negative relations between the Marxist organizations and the forces of the Islamic Revolution.

The revolutionary Islamic government is trying very hard to establish security and consolidate law and order in the country. But arrayed against it are suspect parties, undemocratic forces, and the feudalists and capitalists. These forces are trying to preserve their former privileges or achieve some personal and party gains by force and at the expense of the masses. They are creating problems, provoking disturbances and armed clashes, and setting off timebombs in Khuzestan, Kordestan, Gonbad-e Kavus, and other places.

The revolution cannot remain idle while the masses' freedom, independence, and rights are being violated by this armed party, that agent faction, or greedy feudalists and capitalists. The revolution must intervene and resolve the situation so as to safeguard the country's freedom, justice, unity and independence.

Since the cause of most of the problems and disturbances are economic exploitation and feudalism, the Islamic revolution recently adopted a number of measures in this regard. Ayatollah Khalkhali went to Gonbad-e Kavus, the scene of violence several weeks ago. He did not go to pass death sentences on traitors and criminals, but to eradicate the roots of the chronic problems; namely, terrible feudalism. He gave revolutionary orders to distribute land to the peasants, the poor, and the deprived. Khalkhali said: We shall also expropriate feudal land in all other parts of Iran and distribute this land among the peasants. There is no room for monopoly, feudalism, and usury in Islam and in the Islamic Republic.

Furthermore, a new law has been enacted whereby feudal land in Baluchestan va Sistan, Kordestan, Khuzestan, Gonbad-e Kavus, Fars, and Mazandaran will be distributed in a few days. State land will be distributed among the peasants who will be assisted and encouraged to return to their villages to rebuild and cultivate the land.

Empty and abandoned flats and houses are being seized and rented or sold to the citizens, some 50,000 houses have been counted in Tehran alone. The ultimatum given to landlords to place their empty houses under the administration of the competent body expires tomorrow.

In this climate of agrarian and economic reform, peaceful and constructive dialog is being held with the opposition political parties, who are being asked to lay their arms and refrain from violence.

At the same time, preparations are underway for the forthcoming elections for the Islamic Parliament to build the last constitutional infrastructure, define responsibilities and jurisdiction, and direct the revolution toward genuine and democratic channels. Then there will be no more anarchy, disturbance, and a multiplicity of centers of power and decisionmaking. Security and stability founded on justice, freedom and independence, God willing, will prevail.

AGREEMENTS REACHED ON ACTIVITIES, SIT-INS AT UNIVERSITY

LDO31814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The public relations spokesman of the office of the president has announced that in a meeting convened this morning with the participation of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the minister of science and higher education and members of the Supervisory Council of Tehran University, agreements were reached on certain issues concerning the holding of political meetings. These agreements will be sent to the Revolution Council in the form of proposals and projects to be approved by the council. According to the agreements reached, the points which have been considered are as follows:

1. Prevention of clashes between political groups both before and after demonstrations and meetings.
2. Condemning and warning members of groups which violate the freedoms which have been guaranteed in the constitution through official announcements, radio, television and the press.
3. To fully investigate and prosecute members of the violating groups who are placed at the disposal of the government by the Supervisory Council of the university.
4. Noninterference by executive organs of the country in the affairs of the university. The solution to problems inside educational institutions should be found through contacts and consultation with university officials.
5. The security forces and armed individuals have no right whatsoever to interfere in the university, unless in exceptional circumstances and with the request of the supervisors of the university, provided that this request is approved by the university senate within 24 hours of the request being made.

Meanwhile, concerning the sit-in by some students in nondegree paramedical courses, it has been decided that these students should immediately act according to the announcement issued by the Supervisory Council of Tehran University and should vacate the administrative building of the faculty of medicine. Otherwise the Supervisory Council of the university will act according to its duties.

The public relations spokesman of the office of the president has issued an announcement stating: As Tuesday, 4 March 1980, the anniversary of the death of Dr Mohammad Mossadeq, belongs to all people of Iran, it is advisable that all parties, groups and political associations refrain from carrying placards and slogans in Ahmadabad [the burial place of Mossadeq] and also in Azadi Square.

RADIO-TV SUPERVISORS' RESIGNATION LETTER REPORTED

LDO31142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

["Text" of resignation letter sent to Revolution Council on 28 February by the "five-member supervisory council of the Islamic radio and television organization"--read by announcer]

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The progressive structure of the Islamic Republic is moving toward complete firmness, thanks be to God almighty and the nation's endeavor. According to our country's laws, the supervision of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic will be entrusted to three representatives appointed by the president, the Supreme Court and the Consultative Assembly. Hoping that the responsible officials will be appointed and introduced as soon as possibly by the aforementioned authorities in order to take over the management of this sensitive organization, we submit our resignation to the esteemed chairman of the Revolution Council.

Needless to say, until such time as the new officials are introduced, we shall continue to carry out our duties with respect to the daily affairs of the organization so that no disruption will come about.

[Signed] The Supervisory Council of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

No Signature by Khomeyni's Representative

LDO31144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1108 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] This is to correct an earlier report on the resignation of the members of the Supervisory Council of the Voice and Profile of Islamic Republic of Iran. It should be pointed out that the letter of resignation was signed by only four members of the council appointed by the Revolution Council, and that the imam's representative at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic had no part in preparing or signing the letter.

BBC REPORTS ON EXECUTION OF SEVEN FORQAN MEMBERS

TAO31623 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Mar 80 TA

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] In Iran seven members of an extremist revolutionary group have been executed by firing squad for assassinating religious leaders. They were convicted of murdering two clergymen, two bodyguards and the son of one of the clergymen. It is also being claimed that the group, known as Forqan, may have had connections with a member of the American Embassy in Tehran. Alex Brody reports:

[Begin recording] Forqan is said to have been founded by a radical religious leader, (Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Qudasi), who, the authorities say, is now in a Tehran jail awaiting trial. The group specialized in street killings with the machinegun and motorbike, and is said to have been wiped out in early January, after Revolutionary Guards raided premises in Tehran. Little else is known about the group. Two of those executed today were interviewed on television on Saturday night. They admitted taking part in the killings and they said they believed that by killing clergymen they could push Iran along a more revolutionary path. They said all their members were now in jail, and they denied any connection with the Americans and said such accusations had pushed one of their members to commit suicide in jail.

It is these accusations which led the Prosecutor General's Office before the execution to ask the Foreign Ministry to hand over Mr Victor Tomseth, one of three American diplomats who took shelter in the Foreign Ministry on the day the American Embassy was occupied. They have been there ever since. The students at the embassy described them as hostages and have said that they should be handed over to them. The Foreign Ministry says they sought political asylum and appear to be in some form of protective custody.

Some 10 days ago the students revealed a report from the embassy to Washington, giving information about Forqan. The report prepared by a political officer now in America was apparently passed through Mr. Tomseth. He quoted an elderly scholar who told the Americans about 11 of his former pupils were Forqan members. The report referred to them as mixed-up kids--some to the right, some to the left, but most [word indistinct] whose aim was to get rid of the clergy by murder. On the basis of this report, the students of the embassy called for Tomseth to be interrogated and tried for his connections with Forqan. And this new request by the Prosecutor General's Office is close to the student's demands, saying that as Forqan members are on trial and the document shows that Tomseth had information about them, he should be examined. Alex Brody in Tehran.
[end recording]

AHVAZ STEEL WORKERS END 56-DAY STRIKE

GFO40610 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Mar 80 GF

[Text- The workers of the Foster Wheeler-Tehran Jonub Company, part of the Ahvaz Steel Industry Contractors Company, today ended their 56-day strike following a meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati and Eng Gharavi, governor of Khuzestan. Dr Sheybani, member of the board of directors for the National Iranian Steel Company [NISC], promised that the workers salaries for the strike period, as well as their new year bonuses, will be paid.

Commenting on the strike, Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati explained that the decision to pay the workers their pay for the strike period was based on the fact that these workers were the victims of a plot.

On 7 January the technical supervisors of this firm began a sit-in. On the same day, the workers of the firm which is constructing the Ahvaz steel complex, demanded that the contract of Foster Wheeler-Tehran Jonub be cancelled and that they be covered under government civil service status. The workers, numbering about 4,000, stressed the exploitative nature of their contract and the necessity for providing them with job security in negotiations with the NISC. They demanded civil service status to give them job security.

At today's gathering with the workers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati described the problems in a revolution. He cited Islamic ideology with respect to strengthening the oppressed and noted the role of colonialist elements. He further reminded the workers that the revolution at this time needs creative and productive work. He further stressed that the billions being spent to construct this steel complex are being paid by the people themselves.

Prior to the speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati, a representative of the workers at the Foster Wheeler-Tehran Jonub Company read a six-point resolution. The resolution detailed the plots and intrigues to force the workers to deviate from Imam's path. It also asked for a complete purge of all conspiratorial elements of the firm. With regard to the purge, the Hojjat ol-Eslam stated that it must be carried out in such a way that no one's rights would be unjustly violated, and that steps in this direction must be substantiated by facts.

The resolution also demanded that job continuity and future employment must be guaranteed for the workers, all labor councils be abolished, and a speedy election, based on Islamic laws, be held to form a new council. It is further asked that the Foster Wheeler-Tehran Jonub contract be cancelled, and constructive and proper negotiations be held regarding the just demands of the workers.

Commenting on the workers demands, Eng Gharavi, the governor of Khuzestan, first presented a detailed brief on Iran's economic problems. He also noted with regret that poverty of certain rural residents of Khuzestan is so severe that in the course of providing relief aid to flood victims the government realized that some of these rural residents are worse off than the flood victims.

With respect to job guarantees, the governor said the NISC officials have informed the governor's office that after the Ahvaz steel complex is completed its contract workers will be hired to work at the Esfahan steel complex. He added that once certain projects planned for Khuzestan are implemented, the problem of unemployment should be solved. He said it is the president's wish that one million persons be attracted to productive jobs in Khuzestan in the future.

The governor of Khuzestan added that there are presently 60,000 persons in Khuzestan ready and willing to work. We hope to give them jobs or help them start their own business. Regarding another demand of the workers, the governor said there is a committee at the governor's office ready to discuss matters with workers or their representatives at any time.

The meeting lasted almost 2 hours and ended with workers prayers and wishes for the imam's good health and with slogans hailing the imam's leadership.

Abadan Court Sentences

GFOJ1710 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 3 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court for Abadan and Khorramshahr has issued a communique stating that the reason the announcement of the court's verdicts are not always promptly published in the media is that the properties of certain convicted individuals must first be investigated and cataloged by the foundation for the oppressed.

The same communique, made available to the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Abadan, announces the following sentences:

1. Afrasyab Bakhtiari, death in absentia for having closely collaborated with Pahlavi court and associates of that hated regime such as Assadollah 'Alam and Egbal; for having close contacts with U.S. spies; for illegally transferring foreign currencies from the country; and for membership in a Masonic group. He therefore was found guilty of corruption on earth. His properties, as well as those of his immediate family, will be auctioned.
2. Mehdi Karun, sentenced to 2 years in prison. His properties, except his necessary everyday belongings, will be auctioned for: Abusing workers, and participating in navy harbor contracts, collaborating with these departments heads, and thus looting public funds; misusing his influence in the finance departments and aiding and abetting financially those who have taken actions against the Islamic Republic; membership in the espionage apparatus of the Masonic group; and direct contracts with Scottish Lodge.
3. Belford Nasrollahi and Reza Sadr Esfahani, each sentenced to 5 years in prison and their properties to be auctioned for: Having close contacts with SAVAK; wholesale importation of alcoholic beverages to Iran; setting up gambling houses; raising established prices; and violating workers rights. Belford is also charged with contact with Israel.

In the communique, all revolutionary organs and informed persons are asked to report to the foundation for the oppressed in the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr all information they may have regarding the movable and immovable properties of the above-named persons.

'SUPPRESSIVE' CITIZEN SENTENCED TO DEATH IN BUSHEHR

GF031805 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 3 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The Bushehr Islamic Revolution Court investigated accusations against Ardashir Shabankareh, son of Mohammad (Adel) in the presence of complainants and eyewitnesses. He was accused of many murders, abuse of citizens lives and properties; participation in the Sa-adabad killing conspiracy; beating and attacking people; creation of a suppressive atmosphere; looting of people's properties and endless collaboration with the defunct Pahlavi regime and SAVAK. He was judged a corrupt element and fighter against God and prophet. He was therefore sentenced to death and all his property shall be auctioned. The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Bushehr also ordered that all properties belong to others which had been taken forcefully by him should be given back to their proper owners.

28 FEBRUARY TABRIZ MARCH, CLASHES REPORTED

LD031236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report the Tehran Corps of Revolution Guards has announced that on the basis of a report by Tabriz Corps of Revolution Guards, Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq supporters staged a march on 28 February in protest against the death of four Turkoman leaders. The march resulted in a clash with members of various Tabriz committees and a number of people were injured.

According to the same report the supporters later gathered at Imam Khomeyni hospital in Tabriz and on the pretext of donating blood resorted to creating trouble. This led to involvement by members of the local revolutionary committee.

The public relations officer of the central province [Tehran] added that certain opportunistic organizations had attributed the clashes to the Corps of Revolution Guards of Tabriz, whereas, the corps has not had the slightest involvement in these clashes. Consequently, despite the fact that the Corps of Revolution Guards in Tabriz has called on those who had made allegations against the corps to produce their evidence, no such evidence has been produced.

NVOI: CIA PROTECTS AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

TA271619 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 February broadcast a commentary entitled "Afghan Counter-revolutionaries Protected by the CIA Umbrella," which said: Recent events in Kabul instigated by aliens under the leadership of CIA agents which were crushed by the decisiveness of the people of Afghanistan are proof that the enemies of the freedom-seeking nations do not desist from plotting against anti-imperialist nations.

"Documents and papers found on the terrorists and mercenary conspirators prove that these antirevolutionary mercenaries and alleged supporters of Islam, received money and arms from intelligence organizations of America, China and England."

Reports published in the Western press, especially in the U.S., regarding these events prove the above. The U.S. CIA plays the leading role in training the antirevolutionary Afghan mercenaries. From the confession of these newspapers it is the American CIA that trains the Afghan murderers in Pakistan as well as other dependent countries, arms them, and then sends them to Afghanistan to commit mass murder, and to plot in order to prepare the grounds for the realization of the satanic U.S. imperialist plans.

According to the American DAILY WORLD newspaper, more than one year ago under the supervision of the famous American spy Robert (Nedal) a specific group was trained in Pakistan whose duty it was to train and lead Afghan mercenaries in their activities against the government and the people of Afghanistan. Many of the Afghan mercenaries who are the remaining members of the former regime of that country have immediately [words indistinct] with the American CIA. One of these is Zia Khan Nashri who is the leader of the Afghan mercenary bands. According to a former CIA plan, he has formed the so-called free government of Afghanistan, and is himself an American citizen as well as a CIA agent.

This alleged prime minister seeks the aid of countries such as Egypt for war against the people and Government of Afghanistan. He traveled to Egypt, and during his stay in that country, even conferred with Prime Minister Begin, this enemy of the Muslims. Even a base for training Afghans has been established in Egypt.

"For us Iranians, this must be (?endured) as we can see in Egypt not only a base for Iranian antirevolutionaries and supporters of the former regime has been formed but a similar base against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has also been formed where the main duty of these two bases is the training of traitors, skilled killers, either against the Iranian Revolution, or the Afghan Revolution."

Taking into consideration the reality that the enemies of the Iranian Revolution, as well as Afghan revolution, are being guided and armed from the same center, we have to separate our reckonings from the As-Sadats, Ziaul Haqs and Nashris who, under the cloak of Islam, plot against Afghanistan and in reality are the lackeys of U.S. imperialism.

We must also consider the problem of the American Robert (Nedal) who supervises the mercenary training center in Pakistan; during the former shah's reign he had stayed in Iran for 10 years and actively participated in the SAVAK's activities. Not this element has allegedly become a supporter of Islam and trains the Afghan murderers to enter Afghanistan and, by committing mass murder in that country, to rescue Islam. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has thwarted the plans of the CIA as well as its imperialist plots for using Afghanistan as a base against the revolution of Iran.

"It is for us Iranians to reach up to the hand of friendship extended by the people of Afghanistan and to expel from our country, Iran, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries."

NVOI DISCUSSES PURGES, AID TO AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

TA292039 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT broadcast two commentaries.

The first, entitled "By Resorting to Purges, an Army (?in the Image) of the Revolution Should Be Created," said: Mahmud Alavi, commander-in-chief of the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy, was arrested for cooperation with the American CIA. On the threshold of parliamentary elections, the cooperation of Ahmad Madani, candidate for the presidency and former commander-in-chief of the naval forces, with U.S. intelligence and diplomatic officials was revealed. Madani was in contact with American spies by the intermediary of the mayor Abadan.

During the past few months some 50 similar cases were revealed in the army. It is obvious that these enemies of the people and the Iranian Revolution, devoted to U.S. intelligence circles, have either been rightly punished or their punishment is continuing. Even a year after the Iranian Revolution, counterrevolution in the army has not been thoroughly abolished. Following the orders of its masters, it spreads its activities and tries in every way to prevent the revolution from following the imam's path.

The problem of purges in the army emerged immediately after the overthrow of the shah. The imam has often stressed the point that these elements are a danger threatening the revolution from within and should be dealt with accordingly.

But unfortunately this was not carried out in a revolutionary manner during the temporary government of Bazargan. So now U.S. imperialism is trying in every possible way to damage the revolutionary gains to such an extent that any negligence regarding a purge in the army can have serious repercussions on the Iranian Revolution.

Revolutionary experience has shown that with the coming to power of the revolutionary forces, counterrevolution, in order to regain its lost interests, resorts to greater efforts, emerges from its state of defense and resorts to aggression.

If these counterrevolutionary elements are not purged from the Iranian Army and Iran is not in possession of a "people's mass army" then the danger of the revolution being threatened will always exist. President Bani-Sadr has demanded the complete purge of such elements in government offices as well as in the army. The people and the forces following the imam's path, and religious or political groups following the imam's path expect that these purges to take place as soon as possible.

The second, entitled "Help to the Afghan Counterrevolutionaries Is Equal to Striking a Blow at the Gains of Our Revolution," said: As time passes, the destructive plans of U.S. imperialism and British colonialism regarding events in Afghanistan, the Near East and Iran are revealed. From the very beginning it was quite obvious that the fuss of imperialist and Zionist propaganda regarding events in Afghanistan, which are absolutely an internal matter, was not for defending Islam but for covering a most dangerous plan--the transformation of Afghanistan into a base for aggression against the Iranian Revolution and practically encircling Iran within a ring of allegedly Islamic countries.

It was not without reason that from the very beginning all the propaganda, all the information, military and spying machinery of imperialism started functioning and imperialists such as Vance, Lord Carrington or Brzezinski, along with Maoist China's support, became aware of Pakistan and Ziaul Haq's puppet regime. Arms and ammunitions military trainers from America, China and England have overflowed Pakistan. Imperialism is very astutely using all this fuss over the cloak of defending Islam.

Unfortunately in Iran, officials who are already familiar with U.S. or British false propaganda, inform the mass media of fabrications made by the United States or Britain, to the extent that even some Iranians have participated in the Islamabad conference. Those who participated in this conference have affronted true Islam--the Islam of Imam Khomeyni. How can America, supporter of Ziaul Haq or As-Sadat, be a supporter of Islam?

The recent events in Kabul have once again proved that subversive activities are encouraged by the United States, England and China. A number of U.S. Army units are based in Pakistan. Regarding the events in Afghanistan, imperialist anti-communist propaganda has reached such an extent that Iranians do not wish to face the reality that with the victory of counterrevolution, first of all danger will threaten Iran. U.S. and English imperialism by wishing to crush the Afghan revolution wanted to kill two birds with one stone. End the short-lived Afghan revolution and transform the country into a base for subversive activities against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Fortunately this plan was thwarted. Any help to Afghan rebels is equal to damaging the Iranian Revolution and aiding U.S. imperialism.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PUBLISHES LIST OF ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

Tehran TIMES in English 13 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--The Mellat (People) Party yesterday declared the names of the candidates for National Assembly elections and presented a future party program.

The party chief Daryush Foruhar announcing the names said that re-construction in the country should be started without any further delay.

He said the forthcoming elections were very important because the National Assembly has grave responsibility for reconstruction in the country which is a must after the fall of the despotic Pahlavi regime.

He stressed that political parties should participate in the elections so that a true political atmosphere may be created in the country.

He appealed to the people to be very careful while selecting candidates for voting. The voters should not accept influence from people who just talk and would not be able to do anything for the nation.

He said that maybe he would prefer to stay out of the assembly to work for the organization of the party.

The names as announced by Foruhar are; from Abadan, Dr. Parviz Etminan; from Islamabad, Mostafa Vorshokar; from Esfahan, Hasan Foruhar; from Fars, Mohammad Yeganeh; Ahvaz, Gholam Hoseyn; Bushehr, Mohammad-Reza Irani; Paveh, 'Ali Asghar; Tabriz, Seyed Javad Khalkhali; Torbate Jam, Hasan-'Ali Sarem; Yazd, Hoseyn Akhavan Tabataba'i; Khorramabad, Kamalvand; Hamedan, Hoseyn Homayun; Rasht, Khalik Khalilipur; Qazvin, Naser Takmil Homayun; Kermanshah, Ebrahim Egbal; Mashhad, Mahmud Ardakanian; Tehran, Dr. 'Abdol-Karim Anvari; Behruz Borumand; Nasrollah Jamshidi; Haj-'Ali Sadri; Mrs. Parvaneh Foruhar; Ebrahim Karimabadi.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ RELEASES CANDIDATES' NAMES

Tehran TIMES in English 16 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran--People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran yesterday announced the election of their Executive Board, whose members will be the candidates for the impending Islamic Majles polls. The members elected to the Board are: Dr. 'Ali-Asghar Haj Seyed Javadi, Musa Khiabani, Mas'ud Rajavi, 'Ali Mohammad Ranjbar (Acting Chancellor of the Shar'i Industrial University), Saremeddin Sadeq-Vaziri (representative of Kurds resident in Tehran), Mrs. Maryam Taleqani, Hojjat ol-Eslam Jalal Ganje'i, Dr. Seyed 'Abdol-Karim Lahiji, Dr. Manuchehr Hezarkhani (Islamic Republic).

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS NOMINATION DATES GIVEN

Tehran TIMES in English 13 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran (PARS)--Ministry of the Interior in an announcement yesterday instructed those wishing to contest in the forthcoming general elections for the nation's lower house of Parliament (Majles) to contact their respective governorate or the district administration headquarters of their constituencies in order to announce their candidacy, between 0900 and 1400 today and on Thursday.

The announcement said that prospective candidates should call at the above-mentioned places bringing with them their identity cards with a photograph duly affixed, four 4x3 passport-size photographs and two photo-stat copies of the identity cards, so that the candidate's questionnaire-form could be completed and a letter of introduction given to him.

Meanwhile, candidates contesting the elections from constituencies located in Tehran, Shemiran and the city of Rey and candidates from the minorities, namely the Zoroastrians, Jews, Assyrian Christians and Caledonians of Iran as well as Armenians from the northern regions of Iran, should call at the Tehran governorate, located at 14 Mir Emad Avenue, Ostad Mottahari Avenue (former Takhte Tavous Avenue) and, similarly, Armenian candidates from south Iran should contact the Esfahan governorate to complete the above-mentioned formalities, the announcement added.

TWO FREEDOM MOVEMENT PARTY OFFICIALS RESIGN

Tehran TIMES in English 13 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--Two prominent members of the Freedom Movement Party Executive Committees yesterday announced that they were leaving the political party and had already submitted their resignations to the party's Executive Committee.

The two, one of them a founding member of the Freedom Movement Party, are Engineer 'Ezzatollah Sahabi and Seyyed Mohammad-Mehdi Jafari.

Jafari, replying to a newsmen's question as to the reasons for their resignations from the party, said that they would be explained in a press conference later. But, he added, speaking on his own behalf, one of the reasons for their exit from the party was differences of opinion as to how best they could conduct party affairs. Engineer Sahabi's views on the resignation were identical.

Engineer Bazargan, a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, a founder and active member of the Freedom Movement party, replying a newsmen's question said that this was an internal party matter. He said these resignations had no connection with the revelations of the students following the line of imam and were still being studied by the party council.

KURDISH GOODWILL DELEGATION MEMBER THREATENS RESIGNATION

Tehran TIMES in English 17 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--Daryush Foruhar, member of the Kurdish goodwill delegation said yesterday that he would resign from the government delegation if the plan submitted by him for the solution of the Kurdish problems was not considered by the Revolutionary Council.

In a telephone interview, Foruhar told Tehran TIMES that the Kurdish town of Kamyaran was almost deserted. All its inhabitants have taken shelter into the mountains following the recent disturbances there, he said.

He said the fact finding mission, when arriving in Kamyaran to investigate the problems of this town, could find no one other than Revolutionary Guards.

Meanwhile sources close to the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) said that the Secretary General of the KDP, Dr. Abdol-Rahman Qasemlu had submitted another revised plan to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for the permanent solution of the Kurdish problems.

This plan was likely to be discussed by the Revolutionary Council and give a new directive to the goodwill mission to find a solution closer to the Kurdish demand for regional autonomy, these sources said.

It may be recalled that Bani-Sadr had turned down the Kurdish demand for autonomy saying that it amounts to secession and thus could not be accepted.

A spokesman for the Kurdish society in Tehran said last night that the remarks made by President Bani-Sadr in reference to the Kurdish demand for autonomy were "harsh and undiplomatic" creating a new kind of pessimism among the Kurdish people.

He said that Bani-Sadr had most probably made these remarks without studying properly the Kurdish demand for autonomy because the Kurdish leaders had repeatedly announced that they wanted the provincial autonomy within the framework of the national constitution. However, it did not mean that the Kurdish people wanted to form an independent state in the name of autonomy.

The spokesman went on to say that the Kurdish leader, Qasemlu, had already revised the Kurdish 26-point plan in a bid to bring the Kurdish demand closer to the stand taken by the government.

He further said that the Kurdish leaders were ready to cooperate closely with the new president in an effort to solve Kurdish, and other national problems, and put the young revolutionary country on the path of progress and prosperity.

WRITERS UNION CALLS FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

Tehran TIMES in English 16 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian Writers and Journalists Syndicate Thursday called for full freedom of press to help achieve one of the most important ideals of the Iranian Revolution.

In a message to the Iranian nation the syndicate said that "we should stop using the instrument of censorship" to suppress the views of the people.

The syndicate further said that due to lack of insight and knowledge and misuse of power by certain government officials and irresponsible groups, the most important objective of the Iranian Revolution had been totally forgotten.

Referring to the existing conditions of the press in Iran, the syndicate warned the people to pay greater attention towards the press, which was subjected to suppression and censorship even after the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The brave and the courageous revolutionaries of Iran laid their lives to achieve true freedom but it was the most tragic aspect of the Iranian Revolution that the press had been stopped from playing its important role in Iranian society.

The Iranian press, representing the most faithful and devoted people, had pledged before the people to reflect their views and promote the public cause. However, under existing conditions it was not possible for the Iranian press to fulfill its promise and meet the expectations of the people.

Referring to the press laws approved by the revolutionary government, the syndicate said that this law also had not been put into force and there was complete chaos and lawlessness in administering the affairs of the press.

The press law called for the protection of press, saying that no newspaper could be closed down without a proper judicial trial.

HAMEDAN PROVINCE MILITARY COMMANDER SERVED WARRANT

Tehran TIMES in English 17 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Hamedan--An arrest warrant was served on the military commander of the province, Mohammad Taghi Naghibzadeh by the Islamic Revolutionary Courts here, last Thursday.

The court is believed to be in possession of evidence that Naghibzadeh had actively assisted the SAVAK under the former regime in hounding revolutionary leaders, crushing elements of resistance to the regime and aiding SAVAK in various other ways.

Naghibzadeh has previously served as military commander in Piranshahr, Salmas, Mian-Doab, and Khoy.

LATE REPORT: STUDENTS SAY UN PANEL CAN MEET HOSTAGES

LD041338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1046 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text of statement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy on the meeting between their two representatives, four members of the Revolution Council, and the president--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the American den of espionage announced that at 1800 yesterday, two Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the den of espionage met and held talks with four members of the Revolution Council and the president about the proposed meetings between the members of the UN commission investigating the crimes of America in Iran and the spying hostages.

At this meeting, which took place in the office of the prime minister, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Ardabili, former supervisor of the Ministry of Interior and the present supervisor of the plan and budget organization, and Mr Qotbzadeh were present. After putting forward the issue of the meeting with the hostages, Mr Qotbzadeh gave a short report on the history of the formation and duties of the commission, saying that the above-mentioned commission has come to Iran to investigate three issues: the violation of human rights by America in Iran, the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Iran, and meeting with the hostages. This [presumably the report] was approved by Imam Khomeyni and the Revolution Council.

The two sides then discussed the position of the Iranian Revolution, the international prestige of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and how to stop America from taking advantage of the situation and how to deal a blow to America.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: All the members of commission were either chosen by us, or the Government of Iran approved them and most of them are known for their good reputations. [sentence as heard] Carter and his administration had no role in choosing them. The formation of this commission was planned during my discussions with Waldheim in Tehran.

He added: The formation of this commission in Tehran was the greatest victory after the occupation of the den of espionage.

He added that communists and Zionists would like the commission to fail in carrying out its objectives.

Members of the Revolution Council put forward a three-pronged plan for the investigation of the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America and visiting the hostages, and said that the Government of Iran had promised the commission this meeting and that the meeting should take place. If it did not take place, the position of the Government of Iran would be weakened.

The students put forward their views as follows: We do not have any objections to the nature of this commission and it should carry out its duty of investigating the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America since it has been approved by the imam. But on the meeting between the members of the commission and the hostages it would have been more desirable if the students stationed in the den of espionage and who are holding hostages had been consulted beforehand.

Iran should continue, as always, to take the initiative. If we lose the initiative in any operation, the result will be that we will not be able to control the situation and we will not know whether it will be in the interests of the Iranian Revolution and the nation of Iran or America.

According to our analysis of the situation, it is the Government of America that has been insisting on a meeting between the members of the commission and the hostages and which is waiting for this meeting to take place in order to blow the event up using its propaganda organs all over the world and to overshadow the main objective, namely the investigation of the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America. Therefore, the investigation of the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America and the meeting with the hostages should be separated in such a way as to deal another blow at America; and the initiative regarding this issue--which America is waiting to blow up out of all proportion--should be held by Iran.

The reputation of the great Islamic Revolution of Iran, which has shone the light of hope into the hearts of the deprived and oppressed people of the world, should not be blemished and only those steps should be taken that are directed decisively against America and at preventing any psychological defeat of the nation of Iran and other strugglers of the world.

As the imam mentioned in his recent message, the UN commission has come to Iran in order to investigate the crimes committed by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America, and to observe the destruction and those disabled during Iran's Revolution.

In addition to the above we are ready to arrange for a meeting between a number of the spying hostages and the commission so that they can be shown witnesses and living evidence of the crimes committed by America in Iran.

All this will serve toward insuring the main objective, which is the investigation of the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America, and that whatever steps are taken should help the investigation of the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America, otherwise these steps will not be in the interests of the revolution and the nation.

If any commitments have been undertaken by the Government of Iran or the president [to let the commission see the hostages], then the commission must first finalize its investigations [into the shah and the United States], submit the results and defend the results at the United Nations.

When the United Nations accepts the results and the nation of Iran sees the results and is convinced that, in spite of the pressure by America, the commission has been able to work along the correct lines, then the Revolution Council of the Government of Iran--in possession of the initiative--can invite the same commission or even other personalities to come to Iran and visit the hostages in order to find out about their health, their physical condition and the way they are living.

This plan was rejected by Dr Bani-Sadr and Mr Qotbzadeh and it was explained that the members of this commission had been chosen and were reliable, and that such a plan would not be in accordance with [accepted] standards, and might even be damaging.

The students emphasized that ever since the arrival of the commission in Iran, the White House and Washington spokesman have insisted that the commission had come here in order to resolve the problem of the hostages and to visit them. Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, believed that this was not true [presumably meaning that he did not feel this was the case] and the issue was mentioned in the [commission's] itinerary.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Ardabili and two other members of the Revolution Council, emphasizing this point said: There are interesting and noteworthy points in what the students say. These should be considered. They said that we should come to some sort of conclusion and that the commission should not leave without any results, but that at the same time Iran's position should not be weakened.

During the session other plans were proposed, but the two sides did not approve them.

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